

NOT TO BURN

Board Quarantines the Hotel Stables.

Ah Hung Might Have Contracted the Bubonic Plague in Kaakaako or Pauoa.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Number of cases of bubonic plague which have occurred in Honolulu to date:	Recov.	Died, ered. Total.
Chinese	28	2 30
Japanese	7	4 11
Hawaiian	15	1 16
Whites	3	2 5
Total	53	9 62

Yesterday passed without a death from bubonic plague, without a new case and without any suspicious cases of sickness. The call physicians investigated several cases of illness during the day, but as far as any signs of plague were concerned, Wednesday was a clean day; the second clean day since the last three sporadic cases on Monday.

The Hawaiian woman who died suddenly at the Kalihi detention camp on Tuesday, had heart disease. Yesterday morning Dr. Jobe visited Charles Clark, native, aged 14, at the corner of Punchbowl and Queen streets. The boy had malarial fever and was being attended by Dr. Alvarez.

The Board of Health caused copies of the following communication to be mailed to the various health agents on the other Islands.

Notice to Health Agents.

"The action of the Board of Health with reference to Kahului was as follows:

"No merchandise to be shipped from the town of Kahului to any other locality on Maui, or to any other island.

"Merchandise or sugar may be shipped through Kahului by train, on clean cars, from outside localities direct to the railroad wharf in quarantine, and these loaded by clean crews in boats or lighters and transferred to steamers or other vessels in the bay.

"No handling to be done by anyone in Kahului.

"Merchandise for localities on Maui outside of Kahului may be shipped through Kahului, by being loaded directly from ships' boats or lighters into clean cars by clean crews in quarantine on the railroad wharf, and then run out of Kahului without delay.

"All shipments to be accompanied by a certificate signed by Mr. Zumbait, quarantine officer of Kahului.

"No merchandise for other ports or localities is to be shipped in or out of Hilo at present. Vessels in Hilo harbor may use the landing at either Waialae or Waiakua for loading or discharging freight.

"Freight which is consigned to parties in Hilo may be landed at Hilo, but must not be shipped or distributed from Hilo to other localities.

"C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health."

Board of Health Meets.

Although the Board of Health meeting started at 2:20 p. m. yesterday with only a part of the members present, there was a full attendance before the Board had proceeded far in its deliberations. The meeting opened with the reading of the minutes. The resolutions passed by the Board while viewing the Ah Chong premises, in King street, near the Waikiki turn, on Tuesday, were also read and incorporated in the minutes.

President Wood then read the report up to date of the number of cases of bubonic plague which have occurred in Honolulu. This report appears above.

Mr. Russell's bill for fencing the infected district was submitted to the Board. Dr. Wood gave out the figures. The bill calls for \$3,459.38 for 8,752 feet of fencing at about 39 cents a foot. Mr. Russell wanted the bill approved. There was some fault to be found with the fences, and Dr. Wood pointed out a few things in their construction which needed improvement or alteration. In several instances the contractor was evidently at fault; that was the opinion of the Board. In this connection Dr. Wood read a letter from Mr. Ripley, who had made the specifications for the fences around the burnt district. It was moved and carried that the matter be referred to Mr. Ripley, to see that the fences were put in a satisfactory condition.

Dr. Wood said, addressing the other members of the Board:

"It is a very important matter that the fences which the Board caused to be erected around the burnt district, be in every way satisfactory. If Mr. Russell has not lived up to his contract then it is only right that he should make such alterations in the fences as are necessary to fill the contract. I have examined the fencing myself and have found that in many places the requirements have not been met. I realize the difficulty of planting posts in the coral in some places, and I see that where posts are only in the surface of the earth and are not planted at the required depth on account of the presence of coral, that braces have been placed to make up for the deficiency in strength. The fences are likely to be more or less permanent, and should be in a condition to stand wind and wave. We will probably need them for a year at least."

Letter of Mr. Ripley

The following is a letter from Mr. Ripley, in reference to the fences read at the meeting:

Honorable H. E. Cooper, Acting President of Board of Health—Sir: As

requested by you, I have made an examination of the fence built around the infected district, and would report as follows:

The first clause of the specification requires the fence-posts to be "set not over 8' 0" on centers." Very many of the posts are more than 8' 0" on centers. I should say that nearly one-half of the spaces between posts were more than that specified—some 9' 10", and some even more.

The posts were to be set 24" into the ground and the earth well tamped around them to make solid. I have no means of knowing how deep the posts were set, but the earth was not solidly tamped. The posts can be pushed over without difficulty in a large part of the fence, and the winds or other causes have so moved the fence in many places that it is eight inches or more out of plumb. Where there was any obstruction in the way of digging a post-hole, no attempt was made to make the hole as specified; but the posts were set on the ground and small braces were put up to hold the posts.

The top of the fence boards were not placed or cut to a line, and the appearance of the fence is very bad. That the boards had to fit close down to the ground is no reason that the top should not be on a line. It would simply have been a matter of cutting the boards to place.

The gates are but an excuse for gates; pieces of 2x3, some of them not long enough to extend across the gate and patched out; braces not long enough to reach from one side to the other; no provision for securing the gates in the center by a post set in the ground, as specified.

The demand of the specifications that this work be done in a good, substantial manner has not been met. The fence, as a whole, does not conform to the requirements of the specifications. There are places where the work is substantially as called for, but as a whole it is done in a slipshod manner, and even at this time, but a few days after its completion, it needs repairing in many places.

Very respectfully submitted,
C. B. RIPLEY.

Buildings Burned.

A report from Fire Commissioner Brown was noted. Mr. Brown had carried out the instructions of the Board of Health in reference to the destruction by fire of the premises on King street, near the Waikiki turn, formerly occupied by the plague victim Ah Chong.

The principal business of yesterday's meeting was the consideration of what disposition was to be made of the Hawaiian Hotel Stables. After the minor questions of the day had been dealt with, President Wood introduced the subject of the stables and opened the matter by reading a letter from A. J. Campbell, inspector of the district including the Hotel Stables, relative to the history of the plague victim Ah Hung. This letter was published in full in yesterday's Advertiser.

The Hotel Stables.

Dr. Wood: "I secured seven out of the nine Asiatics who were employed in the Hotel Stables, and they were removed to the battery detention camp. I only placed a guard at the stables on Monday night and Tuesday morning to get hold of these men, because I knew that if they became acquainted with the fact of one of their countrymen having died of the plague, they would all of them clear out and probably go into hiding in order to evade quarantine."

"I established no other quarantine, but asked Mr. Buckley not to do any more business than was necessary, and he promised me that he would not. I took a list of the names of all persons now engaged on the Hotel Stables premises and can secure them whenever needed be. There are about eighty horses in these stables and they must be taken care of and fed, and to do this it is necessary that the men should be working there until the Board decides what to do with the place."

"I have examined each one of the seven Asiatics whom I have secured, separately, and so far as I am able to learn, their evidence substantiates the story that Ah Hung, the late plague victim from the Hotel Stables, was not at the stables for four or five days before his death, until he went there early Monday morning and was taken charge of by Dr. Hoffmann."

"The evidence shows that Ah Hung had not slept in the stables for several weeks, nor had anyone, for that matter, for there are no sleeping accommodations in the place, except the harness repair room above the stables, from which the first victim, a Japanese, was taken in January, and that room has been closed up and unused ever since."

"I have been unable to find out where Ah Hung slept in Kaakaako, and I do not know where his friend's house in Pauoa valley is. I understand that the Citizens' Sanitary Committee will help us out in locating these places; they ought to be able to, as they have inspectors in all districts. Perhaps the Police Department can throw some light on the subject."

Stables First Victim.

"On January 22d a Japanese, who had been working at the Hotel Stables and who had also slept there, was removed to a place on the corner of Nuanuan and Kukui streets, where he died. His body was removed to the morgue; the postmortem examination showed undoubted bubonic plague symptoms, and the body was immediately cremated."

"It was reported to me that the man had formerly worked in the Hotel Stables, and I went there and found the room in which he had slept. It was a small room above the stables and evidently used for a kind of harness repair room. I had to climb a ladder to get at it, and thoroughly examined the place. I ordered everything removed and destroyed, although there was nothing in the room except the bedding. I do not know how had used at the time he slept there."

"I saw personally that the room was thoroughly cleaned out; it could not be found, as the cracks between the boards in the floor and walls were plugged against it; besides, the room was open in front and any attempt at fumigation would have been impracticable. I ordered the place whitewashed and closed up, and no one has been in the room since; of this Mr. Buckley has assured me."

"I also saw personally to the cleaning up of the stables and ordered an objectionable cesspool filled up. The water closet which had been used by this victim was taken out and a new cesspool was dug and a patent water closet put in."

"It was stated yesterday that this Japanese plague victim had worked at the Hotel Stables up to the 20th of January and that after that a man had been substituted for him with the intention of deceiving the inspector when he made his rounds; that when the Japanese had left on account of his illness, another Jap, answering to his name, took his place. I think this requires some explanation, and as Mr. Buckley is here now I think it would be well to call upon him to explain matters, if that is the sense of the meeting."

The latter part of Dr. Wood's statement had to be repeated, as Mr. Buckley, being somewhat deaf, did not hear.

Mr. Buckley's Statement.

Dr. Wood: "Mr. Buckley, how long was this Japanese who slept at the Hotel Stables in January, and who afterwards died of the plague, working for you?"

Mr. Buckley: "About seven or eight days."

Q. "Is it a fact that when he was taken sick and removed to the place on Nuanuan and Kukui streets, that another man was secured in his place, answering to his name, in order to deceive the inspector on his rounds?"

A. "When the Jap went away sick, he sent another man in his place, as is the custom with Asiatics."

Q. "Was this done in order to deceive the inspector?"

A. "No."

Q. "Did this substitute answer to the same name as the first man?"

A. "I do not know that he did; the first man left. It was necessary to have another one, and, as the first man had sent a man in his place, it was all right. I do not know what name he answered to. I heard that the Japanese who afterwards died of the plague had been previously working at the Pantheon Stables."

Q. "Do you know where the second victim from the Hotel Stables, Ah Hung, had spent his nights in Kaakaako or Pauoa valley?"

A. "No; when first the fellow was sick and wanted to go to his friend's house in Pauoa valley, I got Dr. Cooper to examine him. Dr. Cooper said he was all right; that he had only a little cold. Then I went down to the Citizens' Sanitary Committee to get him a moving-permit. I was gone about two hours. They informed me at the committee's office that I would have to get a recommendation for the man from the inspector of the district in which he slept—Kaakaako. When I got back to the stables Ah Hung had gone; I do not know where."

Dr. Emerson: "Do you know if the substitute sent to you by the Japanese, the first victim from the stables, answered to the same name as the Jap who afterwards died of the plague?"

A. "No."

Mr. Smith: "How long did he work for you?"

A. "Seven or eight days."

Dr. Wood: "What were his duties about the stables?"

A. "Washing carriages and cleaning horses."

Dr. Wood: "That will do Mr. Buckley."

Dr. Wood, speaking further on the subject, said:

"In regard to the first victim, the man who was reported to have been sick on the premises, the only information we had on the subject was after the man had been found dead; then we learned that he had been in the Hotel Stables. He left the stables on the 20th and was dead on the 22d, according to the inspector's report. Another story was that he had not been at the stables for five days before his death. I also learned that he had been working at the Pantheon Stables previous to his employment in the Hotel Stables."

Sickness Not From Soil.

"Now concerning the case of Ah Hung: The postmortem examination showed no femoral bubo and the indications were that infection had not been taken from the soil. Neither of the last two cases, Chinese (the one taken from King street and the Waikiki road and the victim from the Hotel Stables), were cases of soil infection. Dr. Hoffmann's report clearly shows that, and the symptoms in both cases point conclusively to the fact that the disease was contracted through the eating of infected food or through breathing it into the lungs. Bronchial pneumonia characterized both these last cases."

"The question of the disposition of the Hotel Stables must be dealt with in one of two ways: If the sickness was contracted on the premises, then the place should be condemned and extreme measures taken; if infection was taken through foodstuffs or through the lungs, then no such extreme measures are necessary."

Mr. Hatch: "How long was Ah Hung at the Hotel Stables on Monday last?"

Dr. Wood: "I understand he got there about 7:30 in the morning; that Dr. Hoffmann was called about 7:45, and that the man was removed to the pesthouse immediately."

Mr. Buckley was again referred to and substantiated the above statement.

Mr. Lowrey: "Did Ah Hung use the water closet at the Hotel Stables while he was there Monday morning?"

Mr. Hatch: "Whether he did or not, I think we should take for granted that he did."

All Stables Suspicious.

Dr. Wood: All stables, in my opinion, are open to very grave suspicion. The history of the Pantheon Stables proves that. Even after the Pantheon Stables had been burned, the ground had not been baked and piles of muck were found under the ruins that had not been touched by the flames. Some of the stalls would not burn at all, their timbers were so saturated with liquid manure. They had to be torn down, many of them after the fire and burned."

"Stables are a favorite resort for rats, they get in under the floors and nest in and around the stalls. Then in the stables in Honolulu there is no proper drainage, and the excreta is allowed to soak into the ground, and stays there. The stable floors are in most cases simply the bare earth or

boards that are not water proof (not tarred). When the floors of the Pantheon Stables were pulled up it was found that the excreta had soaked into the earth to the depth of eighteen inches. These stables were in a filthy condition and the same conditions necessarily exist in the Hotel Stables. There is no drainage; everything soaks into the earth. As far as the structure is concerned, there is very little in it to hold infection. The woodwork is open and the place is not much more than a roof on posts."

Mr. Hatch: "Then there is very little evidence that infection lies in the Hotel Stables?"

Dr. Wood: "All the evidence is contained in the cases of Ah Hung and the Japanese who was taken from there in January."

Mr. Hatch: "The evidence is very slim. It is just as likely that the disease in the case of Ah Hung was contracted in some place other than the Hotel Stables. The stables are in an unusually clean condition."

Here somebody asked if the evidence did not tend to show that infection had come from the ground.

Dr. Wood: "In the two last cases the symptoms go to show that infection was taken through the stomach or lungs. This is conclusive evidence that the bacilli were taken in through the mouth in food or breathing."

Considerable discussion followed.

Dr. Day's Opinion.

Somebody asked Dr. Day what he thought about the matter. He said:

"I think the gravest suspicion is attached to the premises, and until suspicion is cleared, the place should be put in quarantine."

More discussion followed until Mr. Smith made the motion that the Hotel Stables be at once put into quarantine and that nothing whatever should be allowed to be taken away from the premises until they were properly disinfected under the supervision of the Board. This motion was seconded and carried.

Opening of Schools.

The question of opening the schools was brought up and Professor Wood was invited to state his case. Dr. Wood read a letter from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee relative to the matter; this letter was published in yesterday's Advertiser.

Inasmuch as the committee's inspectors would hereafter make only one inspection a day, in the afternoon, and the opening of the schools would not interfere with the work of the inspectors, the Board decided to raise its prohibition concerning the schools and leave the matter in the hands of the Educational Department. The Board adjourned about 4 p. m.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1898, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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HARBOR EXTENSION.

First Meeting of U. S. Commission With Hawaiian Ministers.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The representations of harbor conditions here to the authorities of the United States have received prompt attention at Washington; and the suggestions, plans and documents forwarded there have been carefully investigated and studied by the experts at the capital. The large increase of shipping and the evident congestion of the Honolulu harbor were facts that called for immediate action, which the United States authorities at once began preparing to take in conjunction with the Hawaiian Government.

Yesterday afternoon Major Ennis, Captain Slaker and Lieut. Hancock, representing the United States, called at the Executive building and spent several hours going over the matter of harbor extension with Ministers Young and Mott-Smith. The meeting of yesterday was a preliminary one and the commission will meet again tomorrow with the Minister of Interior to consider the question further.

Minister Mott-Smith said yesterday evening that the call means that Major Ennis has been ordered by the United States Government to appoint a commission, of which he is to be chairman, to proceed at once to investigate Honolulu harbor with a view to its extension to meet not only the necessities of the present but those of the future.

It is learned on good authority that the investigation will be carried out at once and that the plans and specifications for the new harbor will involve no small labor and expense. The work is to be done in the most thorough manner and the plan adopted will aim to relieve present necessities first and to provide for those arising during the next quarter century of rapid development.

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A FRESH START

No Deaths or New Cases Yesterday.

Board of Health Meeting--The Ah Chong Premises Condemned--Other Matters.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

No deaths, no cases and no suspicious cases was the clean record for the plague situation yesterday. Every effort possible is being made to trace the source of infection in Monday's three fatal plague cases. Theories have been advanced, but no absolute certainty has as yet been arrived at. The buildings condemned on Monday by the Board were burned early yesterday, the house back of the coal-sheds formerly occupied by the Hawaiian-Chinese woman and the two houses of the South Sea Island settlement, in the rear of the Opera House.

It seemed to be the general expectation that yesterday would be a clear day, as the previous history of the plague here has led people to anticipate a clean day, or several of them, after each black record day. There were sentiments of this nature overheard on the street and at the Board of Health headquarters. Were it not that Monday's cases were so separated from each other and their histories apparently so dissimilar, it would be felt that the commencement of another ten or twelve days' clean record was at hand.

Board's Letter to Consuls.

President Wood sent the following letter to the various Consuls in the city yesterday afternoon:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 20, 1900.

Sir: I beg to report as follows: Number of deaths from bubonic plague already reported, 50; number of deaths from bubonic plague since last report, 3. Total to date, 53.

Particulars of the three additional deaths are as follows:

Mary Kaahue, Hawaiian-Chinese, female, aged 24. Died February 19, 1900. From Queen street, opposite Board of Health office.

Ah Chong, Chinese, male, aged 24. Died February 19, 1900. From King street, near Walkiki road.

Ah Hung, Chinese, male, aged 34. Died February 19, 1900, at pest house. Formerly worked at Hotel Stables.

Respectfully yours,

C. B. WOOD,

President Board of Health.

Board of Health Meeting.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met in the Judiciary building. All the members were present, viz: President Wood, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, G. W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Mr. Lowrey and Attorney-General Cooper. President Dole was also present. Superintendent Brown of the Water Works was on hand and also Mr. G. D. Gear, representing property interests in the Pantheon block.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. It was agreed that Dr. Grace of Hilo be paid the sum of \$250 per month and his passage, from the time he left Hilo until his return.

President Wood then went into the history of the Ah Hung case, the Chinaman who was taken from the Hotel Stables Monday morning and who died at the pest house later in the day. Very little light had been thrown on the subject, it was almost impossible at that time to determine the source of infection. The symptoms in this case seemed to point toward infection through foodstuffs though that could not be stated definitely.

Dr. Hoffmann's Report.

Dr. Hoffmann's report was read by Dr. Wood. It is as follows:

"The post mortem examination of the woman, Mary Kaahue, who died in a house in the rear of the coal sheds, showed a very large bubo in the left axillary gland and a very small bubo in the right femoral region. Besides these bubonic indications pronounced symptoms of bronchial-pneumonia were evident.

"In the case of Ah Chong, the Chinaman who died in a house adjoining a Chinese general store on King street, near the Walkiki turn, I found a most pronounced bubo on the right side of the neck. Small bubos were evident in both the femoral and inguinal regions and also in the left axillary glands.

"In the case of Ah Hung, Hotel Stables victim, I found a pronounced bubo on the left side of the neck and small bubos in the inguinal glands. Pronounced bronchial-pneumonia was also indicated."

Dr. Wood's Opinion.

It was President Wood's opinion that the Hawaiian-Chinese woman had most likely taken the disease through her hands or fingers. The indications seemed to point that way. Whether the infection was on the premises or elsewhere was a matter that had not yet been determined. She had probably been handling something in which bacilli were present. The two Chinamen very possibly had contracted the plague through something they had eaten. In the case of Ah Chong, he may have caught the disease from his place of residence, as suggested by the inspector of that district. With Ah Hung it was more difficult to say, though the indications were that he had taken the disease through the mouth. Still he was in the habit of working bare-foot.

King Street Premises.

Dr. Wood reported having visited the premises on King street near the Walkiki turn from which Ah Chong had been taken. He found the place in a most filthy condition. Several small sheds adjoining a Chinese store comprised the infected premises. In the middle of a yard was an opium den. The place was a gambling resort and from what the doctor gathered from people around from twenty-five to thirty persons were in the habit of living

were there was apparently accommodation for only eight or ten. Three of the little, low, dirty dens were locked and the doctor was forced to kick open the doors to investigate things for himself. Everybody had been removed from the place with the exception of two men who were missing.

Ah Hung Case.

Dr. Wood was of the opinion that the inspectors of the district had not done all that was necessary in inspecting the place. The sub-inspector ought to have made it a point to look in rooms of all such places on each round of inspection. He thought that the inspectors and sub-inspectors should be instructed by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee to do this. Of course it was not necessary to insist on a room to room inspection in a house whose proprietor could be relied upon to speak the truth.

Dr. Wood then went into the history of the Ah Hung Hotel Stables case, which is reported in another column. There seemed to be some conflicting statements in regard to the movements of Ah Hung. One report was to the effect that he had never left the stables, except to go home and sleep; another that he had been absent from the place four days.

The first case of plague at the Hotel Stables, which occurred January 22, was also spoken of at the meeting. No suggestions in regard to the disposition of the stables were made, however, and the matter will come up at the meeting this afternoon.

Dr. Wood reported having secured seven out of the nine Asiatics employed in the stables. Four worked at night there and five in the day time. The Chinaman who died had not slept on the place, as there are no sleeping accommodations in the stables. It also came up that Ah Hung during the first quarantine, was caught in Chinatown and had gone back to the stables to work after the quarantine was raised.

Pantheon Block.

Mr. G. D. Gear, representing property interests in the Pantheon block, asked the Board to allow the New England Bakery and the Club stables to put their laces in a sanitary condition and open for business. Mr. Gear said that anything the Board desired would be done, in the case of the Club stables, even to tying a concrete floor.

Dr. Wood said that the Pantheon block was in one way "the last stronghold of the enemy," that no risks whatever should be taken.

After considerable discussion on the subject it was decided that a special meeting of the Board be called for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, on the Pantheon block grounds; that the block be thoroughly investigated by the Board and that the matter be decided then.

It was moved that Nuuanu street be opened to the public and that all the merchants on that street, who had complied with the sanitary regulations, be allowed to open their stores for business. Carried. At 6 o'clock this morning the guards will be removed, with the exception of one--to look after the safes recovered from the Chinatown fire.

A motion to the effect that the owners of the property on the corner of Beretania and Emma streets be notified to comply with sanitary regulations numbers 2, 6, 8 and 14, was also carried.

Hotel Stables Visited.

The Board then visited the Hotel Stables. Each member turned up his trousers before he entered the premises. A thorough inspection of the place was made and Dr. Wood, who had visited the place several times before, informed the other members of the Board in regard to the history of the place. He spoke of the first victim to come from the stables and pointed out the room above the stables where the man had slept.

The system of drainage on these premises is decidedly primitive; the drains have to be cleaned out by hand in a number of the stalls and the timbers of the flooring, where there is flooring, are pretty well soaked with liquid manure, not being tarred or prepared in any way. Nothing was decided by the Board here, little was said on the subject and it seemed to be the general idea to leave the final decision of what disposition was to be made of the stables, until the meeting this afternoon. The Board's visit to the stables is more fully reported in another column.

Ah Chong Place.

The members of the Board then drove out to the King street shacks near the Walkiki turn, from which Ah Chong was taken. Here everybody seemed immediately decided that the buildings should be burned. Dr. Wood picked up dried fruits and different small food articles which he put in a small tin for future examination. The premises are some of the worst as far as unhealthy and foul conditions are concerned that the city knows; they are situated on the II estate. A motion was quickly made, seconded and carried, condemning the store and all the adjoining houses and out-houses as infected with bubonic plague and as insanitary, and that they be destroyed by fire. The appraiser does his work this morning; at 1 p. m. the fire department has control.

Science of Plague.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kikapo Indian Sagwa. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kikapo Indian Remedies.

England's postmaster general, the Duke of Norfolk, is 52 years of age and has borne his title for forty years longer than any other Duke outside the royal family. His only son is blind and a hopeless imbecile.

LEGISLATURE

Regular Session Meets And Adjourns.

The Attitude of the Senate--Views of President Wilder and Other Senators.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Pursuant to notice published in the Advertiser those members of the House of Representatives residing in Honolulu met at 2 p. m. yesterday in the main hall of the Executive building. There were present: J. L. Kaulukou, speaker; and Representatives A. V. Gear, A. T. Atkinson and A. G. M. Robertson. Minister Henry E. Cooper was also present representing the executive.

Speaker Kaulukou called the meeting to order, as there was no quorum, and said:

"President McKinley issued an order dated May 10th that the election for representatives which was to have taken place last September should not be held. That order also provided that all 'elective officers' should be continued in office at the pleasure of the President of the United States. I will now read the order."

By the President of the United States. Executive Order.

In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved by the President on July 7, 1898, entitled "Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," the President of the United States hereby directs that the General Election provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii to be held on the last Wednesday of September next, shall not be held. All elective officers, whose terms of office shall expire before appropriate legislation shall have been enacted by the Congress of the United States, shall be continued in their offices at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

In Witness Whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Washington, May 13, 1898.

WM. McKINLEY,

(Signed.) By the Secretary of State.

"I understand this order applies to the Representatives and the members of the last House were continued in office. Our Constitution requires us to meet on the third Wednesday of this month, that is, today. For that reason I have called you together.

"As the Cabinet seems to doubt whether there should be a session at this time, I think we should adjourn till we can hear from Washington. I have written to day to President McKinley in regard to this matter." Representative Robertson thought the course pursued by the Speaker of the House was the proper one. Some question had been raised as to the meaning of the order, but it seemed to him clear that the intention was that members of the Legislature were to hold over. This was the natural construction as well as the fair one, under the circumstances. President McKinley had seen fit to call off the regular election of members of the Legislature, following which was the order that all officers were to hold over. It was evidently the intent of President McKinley that the Legislature should hold over with other civil officers. As there was not a quorum present he suggested that the House adjourn to the third week in March, which would give ample time to hear from President McKinley. He so moved.

Minister Cooper thought it was not necessary to adjourn for so long a time. President Dole had written to President McKinley on the subject of convening the Legislature on January 17th. His letter had not been answered by telegram, as had the one sent on January 23rd, relating to the plague matter; it was, therefore, safe to assume that the Legislative question was not considered as important as that of the plague. A letter in reply to the sitting of the Legislature was now probably on the way by mail. His interpretation of the matter was that President McKinley meant to continue the legislators in office. It was his opinion that the proper thing had been done by the Speaker in calling the house together. He thought the House should adjourn from time to time until information was received. Minister Mott-Smith had written a letter by the Australia to Mr. Hartwell to inquire about an answer from President McKinley. He hoped the Senate would meet today so as to make the session entirely regular. He thought there were a sufficient number of Senators in Honolulu for a quorum, but did not know what the intentions of the President of the Senate were.

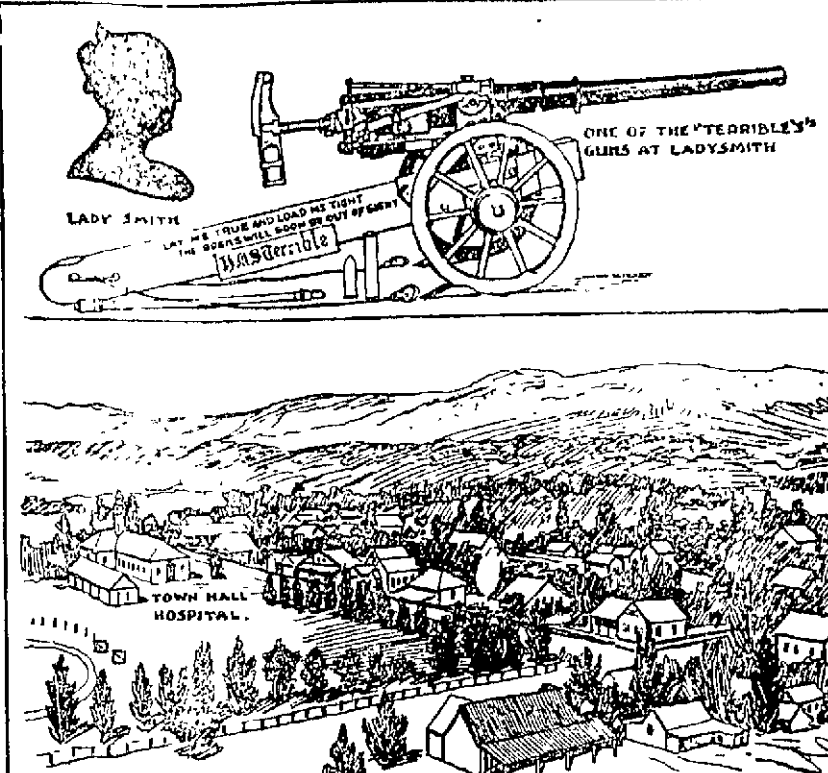
On motion of Representative Atkinson the House adjourned to meet again in three days.

Attitude of the Senate.

Understanding that some members of the Senate had taken some action towards holding a session late yesterday, an Advertiser reporter was sent out to interview George Manson, the clerk of the Senate, at his residence on the Walkiki road last evening.

In response to the question "What action has been taken today by the members of the Senate in regard to holding a session?" Mr. Manson said:

"About 3 o'clock yesterday I casually met Hon. J. L. Kaulukou, the Speaker of the House, who informed me that some members of the House had met and adjourned until Saturday; pending advice from the United States by the next mail. He also informed me that he was very much pleased to find that the meeting Attorney-General Cooper had coincided with his views on the matter, which were that the Legislature must meet on the third Wednesday of February under the Constitution and pending instructions from President McKinley, had better adjourn from today until such instructions were received. Further, that he understood the Attorney-General would take the



LADYSMITH AND ONE OF THE TERRIBLE'S GUNS. Here is a view of that part of Ladysmith in which the town hall, converted into a hospital, is located. The gun from the Terrible is one of the several that the British picked up in the city and which have been of incalculable service in fighting off the Boers. The silhouette is of the lady for whom Ladysmith was named.

ures to call a meeting of the Senate forthwith."

"I thereupon continued Mr. Manson, 'went over to the office of Hon. Wm. C. Wilder, President of the Senate, and asked him if he had received an intimation of the proposed action or desire of the Attorney-General in the matter. Mr. Wilder replied that he had. That Mr. Cooper had telephoned to him asking his views on the matter and that he had replied in substance that as he understood the matter the Legislature existed solely by the will of President McKinley and that whenever he ordered a session to be held Mr. Wilder would be found in his seat. That he was satisfied sufficient time had not elapsed to obtain a definite reply to President Dole's letter of the 17th January and that until the President of the United States was heard from he declined to take any responsibility in the matter whatever and therefore refused to call a meeting of the Senate or to be present at any if held."

"About 4 o'clock yesterday," Mr. Manson continued, "Senator Waterhouse called on me and said that the Attorney-General had telephoned to him that it was considered desirable that at least two or three members of the Senate should meet and adjourn, if only to save a possible 'point' and probably loss of time. At his suggestion I took a hack and hunted up as many Senators as I could find. I could not reach Senators Kaulukou and Northrup, but did find Senators J. L. McCandless and John Wright. These two with Senator Waterhouse met in the latter's office at a little before 5 o'clock, I being present to call the roll if needed. After some argument on the subject President Wilder was communicated with by telephone, after which those present came to the conclusion that it would make no difference to the matter at issue whether a sprinkling of the Senate met and adjourned or not. As Senator McCandless said 'Whether we should or should not meet today is a matter that the Government should have looked out for in advance instead of leaving it until late in the afternoon of the very last day. If we meet now we may make ourselves the laughing-stock of the whole country. If we do not meet in regular session today it is not our fault; and in any event President McKinley can rectify any mistake we make and call the Senate in session at any time by a stroke of the pen. I am satisfied we should receive definite instructions by the next mail, and if any body is to blame for the Legislature not being opened in due form today it does not rest with the Senate."

Andrew Brown of the Waterworks Department reports that yesterday morning there was only one foot of water in the reservoir at the electric light station, while the two upper ones were dry. "The outlook is the worst of the season," said Mr. Brown, "and there cannot be any more street lights at present, as these are run by the water from the upper reservoirs."

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

Everybody has their hour of trouble. But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position.

Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 63 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Planters' Monthly for February is out and will prove an exceedingly interesting number to sugar men both here and abroad. The article taken from the Independent on "The Yankee in Tropical Agriculture," will be of general interest. The editorial comment is, as usual, timely.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market--buys only such Goods as are dependable--whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHLEHEM STS.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

OUR MUSEUM

The Bishop Collection of Curios.

One of the Most Interesting Sight
In Honolulu Pleasantly
Described.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—Above the inner entrance to the Museum of Hawaiian and Polynesian History is a tablet of polished mottled stone, in which is engraved in letters of gold the following inscription:

To the Memory of
BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP,
FOUNDER OF THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS OF HONOLULU.
A Bright Light Among Her People; Her Usefulness Survives Her Earthly Life.

As Bernice Pauahi, she was related to the royal family of the Kamehameha dynasty, and the cousin of Queen Emma, two women who have indelibly inscribed their names upon the hearts of



BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP.

all Hawaiians, whether by birth or association. She married the Hon. C. R. Bishop, and with her immense wealth and her kindly deeds through life, created a new life among the Hawaiians. Upon her death she left most of her wealth to endow the Kamehameha Schools, a separate school for boys and a separate one for girls. These schools are kept up entirely from the income of her estates, which have become so vast as to render it necessary to erect other buildings throughout the Islands in order to expend the revenue. In memory of his wife, the Hon. C. R. Bishop dedicated the museum in her name, laying aside a princely endowment. Collectors have scoured the Hawaiian Islands for curios of historical and intrinsic value and have succeeded by the most diligent effort and at great expense, in depositing in the museum an invaluable collection of ancient materials which would warm the cockles of the antiquarian's heart beyond measure. Calabashes, large and small, ancient and modern, have come into the museum; some were in the possession of families, relics passed from one generation to another; others were found in the caves where in ancient times were buried the kings and chiefs. Idols of grotesque shapes, dedicated to all the elements of nature, good and evil; some dedicated to Pele, the Goddess of Volcanoes; others to the poison god and to the fish god; some made of stone, others of the valuable kua and kua woods; one made of the trunk of the poison tree, its wood, upon being steeped in water, being a most powerful, yet undetectable poison which acts upon the heart, and was used by the kahunas and chiefs. Beautiful feather cloaks of wonderful sheen and delicate texture, worn by Kamehameha the Great during his tour of conquest a century ago.

Then from all parts of Polynesia came trophies and relics; manufactures of kapa, or cloth made of the fibres of trees; shell ornaments, implements for preparing the foods of the people, and the receptacles for containing them; war-clubs, fashioned and turned and inlaid with shells in the most dextrous manner. All the South Sea Islands were visited, and they in turn furnished idols of ancient days; cloth, fishing implements, canoes, shellwork, beadwork, and personal ornaments, fashioned from whatsoever nature placed at their disposal. In fact, nature has supplied every material for food, for clothing and for pleasure, and strange as it may seem, every tree fibre, every root, every plant, every blossom, every part of a fish, every part of an animal—a pig—even to the entrails and stomach, are utilized in some way or another.

At the main entrance one is confronted by hideous wooden and stone gods of the Hawaiians, carved into fantastic designs, head and body all out of proportion to the human being which they are supposed to represent, wide gaping mouths, marvellously turned noses, short, thick arms, rotund stomachs, or "opua," as the natives term them, create a nightmare of fear in one's mind. These gods were worshipped up to about eighty years ago, or just previous to the time of the arrival of the first missionaries from New England.

Royal Insignia.

Within a hall set apart for royal insignia, ancient and modern, are to be found the wonderful feather cloaks which were worn only by the kings and high chiefs, and persons of royal blood. The marvellous construction

of these cloaks shows the exact skill of the natives of the earlier days. They are made of the yellow feathers of the Oo bird, which is now extinct; it was a small bird, and but two yellow feathers could be obtained from each one showing what numbers of the birds must have been used in the making of a single cloak, the red feathers which are interspersed in regular designs, mostly triangles, are from the Lili bird, a network of fibres was first prepared, and upon this the feathers were sewn until the mantle was completed large enough to drape the royal person from neck to sandalled foot. Some of these cloaks were used by Kamehameha the Great, and are greatly treasured by the museum people, for the reason that no cloaks of a similar kind can ever be duplicated, the birds being an extinct species now. The cards attached to each cloak giving its history bear the legend as the gift of the Hawaiian Government, and turned over to the museum in 1893, the date of the overthrow of the monarchy, showing that they were just previously in the possession of the royal family. One cloak was worn by Nahleana, daughter of Kamehameha, on the occasion of the visit of Lord Byron to the Hawaiian Islands (or Sandwich Islands, as they were then called), in 1824, and since her death has been used as a royal pall. In some manner or another some cloaks found their way to London, but most of them have been bought back by the Hawaiians, in some cases paying an immense sum of money to gain possession of them. This exhibit forms one of the most interesting in the entire building.

War helmets made of the same kind of feathers are frequently seen in the Hawaiian exhibits, but in most cases they were the personal headgear of Kamehameha; they are of the Minerua type, and upon the head of a giant Hawaiian such as King Kamehameha, must have been very impressive.

Another interesting feature of the industry of the older natives is the great collection of kapa, or clothing, greatly made from the fibres of the wauke bush, a species of ramie. The bark is stripped until the fibre is left; this is then placed in water until it becomes a pulpy pulp; it is then rinsed and placed upon specially prepared logs of kou wood; smooth and rounded on the upper side; short clubs, quite heavy, are then used to beat the pulp to the thinness of paper, the mass spreading out during the process, until it is large enough to make a dress or cloak, which will extend from head to foot; then short, thick, square-sided kua clubs, with carved designs upon them, are dipped into coloring fluid, and placed upon the kapa; by pressure, the design is transferred to the cloth, and so on until the entire piece is marked off in different colors and various designs. Most of the kapa displayed in the museum belonged to Mrs. Bishop or her cousin, Queen Emma, and was given to the institution by Mr. Bishop.

Then there are the ancient war spears, some of them twenty or twenty-five feet in length, made of hardened wood, carved and colored in various designs; most of those in the museum are supposed to have been used in the battles of Kamehameha; these are called pololus by the Hawaiians, and they are, of course, more than a century old.

Death seems to have played an important part in the ancient regime, as the kings and chiefs had the power of life and death over their subjects. Then too, the priesthood, or kahunas, exercised what is termed the "tabu," which prescribed certain rules and regulations for the natives, any violation of which was punishable by death; for instance a chief placed "tabu" sticks at the entrance to his hut; that meant to one and all, "Do not enter or pass within the shadow of the tabu sticks under pain of death;" if a Hawaiian subject, and even a petty chief, violated this tabu, he was instantly put to death; supplication was of no avail. The power of the kahunas in their exercise of the tabu, was so great and the superstitious awe of the common native so intense, that its effects have not died out even in this day and age. The common natives are yet prone to believe in their kahunas, and believe that they have the power to pray them to death; in olden days, if an enemy obtained any part of the body of another, a hair, a part of the finger nail, spit, or anything of the body itself, he would give it to a kahuna and ask him to pray the other one to death; with great ceremony the kahuna would perform certain mysterious functions over the hair, say strange words, offer it before the poison god, and then announce that he was praying the native to death, this being told to the native, so great his superstitious fear, he would go to his hut and in reality become sick over the thought of the dread summons made by the kahuna, and in many cases they actually died of the fright thus given them; and to this day many of the natives place more faith in their kahunas than in the "haole" or foreign physicians. If the praying did not perform the evil work, then a piece of the poison god was stepped and the fluid given the sufferer, it is said, which, acting upon his heart, killed him. On every hand in the museum are the evidences of kahunaism and death. There are stones, peculiarly shaped, (like a gourd,) with a small neck; these stones were suspended from the low door of a grass house for such a way that the person entering after the trap was set, would probably be crushed by the fall of the stone. They are made from lava rock.

Stone pestles for grinding roots and cereals; stone lamps in which grease was burned, and later on whale-oil, about. The great calabashes, or "poi" containers, form a most interesting exhibit; they are made from a single piece of wood, sometimes two and three feet in diameter, take a highly polished surface, and are now of extraordinary value, some of them being sold as high as three and four hundred dollars; the largest one in the museum, more than two hundred years old, valued at \$500, was used by Kamehameha. "Poi" calabashes of bowls are used yet by the natives, and no "luau" or native feast on which foreigners are invited, is complete without a costly array of poi containers, as well as the smaller gourds for the individual use of each guest; the poi is eaten by the Hawaiians with the fingers, carefully foreigners being expected to partake of it in the same manner, neither are knives and forks used at a feast, the meats are usually cooked to such an extent that the

fingers of the right hand are sufficient to shred it, and pass it to the mouth; of course the Hawaiians use finger rings and wooden calabashes are peculiarly prepared for this purpose; ferns are placed in the water which act as a preservative as well. Refuse bowls of wood are placed at the elbow of each person, and in the ancient days being decorated with an inlaid work of the teeth of their enemies.

In a large and beautiful cabinet of fine Hawaiian workmanship is a valuable collection of Kamehameha and Kalakaua dynasty decorations, those of the former being red, and the latter blue. The massive solid silver service presented to King Kalakaua by Queen Victoria is enclosed in the same cabinet.

A peculiar feature of this race was their evident desire in ancient days as well as in modern times, to make "an appearance;" they fashioned mirrors from stone, making discs of the size of a dollar, and others two or three inches across the face; the high polish of the stones enabled the belles of the period to "make-up" as well as if they had a modern mirror of glass.

Personal relics of the different kings of the Kamehameha line and of the Kalakaua line fill many large cases; cooked military hats, swords, gold-becked uniforms, and royal insignia give one an impression that this little monarchical court was about as showy and as well conducted as any court of Europe; at all events, the gold and tinsel and sheen of brass buttons was ever present, if that goes to make up a royal court.

Polynesian Relics.

In another wing of the museum are the exhibits from the Polynesian Islands. The Gilbert Islands show a very savage and barbaric taste in dress, houses, household implements, etc. Everything in nature supplies them with the materials of life, dress and recreation. Ornaments of human and dog teeth for anklets and necklaces are numerous. They make their kapa, or clothing, from the tree fibres, little clothing, however, being used, as only the loins are covered. Their war-clubs and spears are made of fire-hardened wood, edged with the teeth of sharks, making them weapons of great destruction when wielded by the mighty warriors of these islands. Their war-drums and dancing-drums are made by hollowing out a log of wood, with a drumhead of lizard skin tightly stretched over the opening; small gourds are also used in making tom-toms. Hideous idols, grotesque and squat, show the ancient characteristic of all the ancient peoples of Polynesia. Their houses are made by thatching palm leaves over a structure of saplings, and raised several feet from the ground, the opening being reached by means of ladders. Their mats are woven in a skillful manner from the strips of the palm tree, and are soft and pliable. One of the principal exhibits from the Gilbert Islands is the warrior's armor made of cocoanut fibre; it is as complete as that of the knightly cavalier of old, who went forth clad in armor of steel or chain links; here it is reproduced in the fibre of cocoanut, the skull cap, fitting over the ears like the steel fighting cap of the Puritan; cuirass, jacket, belt and trousers covering the legs to the ankles; the fibre is tough and will resist the sharp thrust of a spear.

Micronesian Articles.

The exhibit from the Micronesian group shows a more artistic turn of mind in their different manufactures; most of their household implements, which they have fashioned from different woods, have been carved with regular designs, some of them closely following the plan of the Grecian border; their tapestry work and weaving show the same degree of skill; they possess the art of coloring their mats and fibres, so that they appeal to the eye very strongly. Their idols have no semblance to human shape, as in the case of the Hawaiians and New Hebrideans; the idols are merely large stones of any shape, just as they are picked up, and placed one on top of another; this is the only group which I observed which did not attempt to give a shape fashioned somewhat after the human form in making their idols. Pretty woven baskets of different colored fibres, fish mats and mats of strong fibres, form an interesting study. A crown made in the conventional style of old King Cole's headpiece, composed of strips of palm leaf, dyed alternately red and black, the band border being made of woven kapa, studded with shells and shark's teeth, occupies a prominent position.

The Fiji Islands are probably better known to people under the cognomen of the Cannibal Islands; the exhibits from there show that a most savage life must have been theirs in days long gone by. Most everything in the exhibit signifies some warlike implement. Considerable skill, however, is manifested by them in the manufacture of kapa, their dress being composed of one small piece of cloth about the loins only, their designs and coloring show some artistic ability. The war-clubs are richly carved and polished. A battle-axe is made of a hardened wood handle, bound with fibre; the axe itself is a stone, highly polished and fashioned into the conventional form of an axe, and is as murderous-looking an implement of war as one cares to see. Other clubs are long-handled with heavy spherical knobs at the end.

The Australian exhibit consists of the reproduction, in life-sized figures, of a bushman's family, consisting of the male, female and child; the exhibit shows even the degradation of barbarism; their skins are as black and dull as night; coarse, unkempt shocks of straight, black hair cover their heads and overhang the forehead; no clothing is worn, except the skin of an animal draped over the loins; slabs of tree-bark are placed in a slanting position against a ridge-pole elevated on sticks, forming the only habitation; grass and fern compose a bed; the flesh of animals, after being crudely roasted over a fire, is torn by the fingers and teeth; no implements are used except the boomerang.

In the New Hebrides exhibit much attention is given to the construction of their idols, the principal feature being the head of the idol, which is made of a human skull which has been highly colored in red and yellow ochres, and to which a long Bergerac nose has been attached, giving it the most grotesque look that can be imagined;

the body part has been made up of grass and moss, small tree branches forming the arms and hands. Here, as in the other groups, the same careful attention has been given to the manufacture of kapa and matting; the woven material is made on a rude loom, such as one sees in Turkey or Persia, in the making of rugs, the loom being held upon the knees; the material is very fine and soft; their war-clubs are like a modern hatchet, the wooden handle being polished to a high degree.

One of the principal exhibits from the Solomon Islands is the tribal food-bowl, inlaid with the conus shell, and used for human or other chowder, by boiling the flesh with heated stones. The wood used in the making of these bowls is very light and durable; the bowl on exhibition is about two feet in depth and three in length, giving it an appearance of an ancient Viking galley, on account of the carved wood projections at both ends. Their canoe paddles are also inlaid with pearl shell. Their water bottles consist of cocoanut shells, prettily inlaid with habuils. In fact, shell work seems to be the predominant feature in their ornamental work. War-shields from the Solomon Islands are decorated with shell mosaic and feathers, and are very highly prized. A peculiarity of the arrangement of the feather-knobs is that they have unconsciously formed them into the shape of the Christian cross.

Samoa and Marquesas.

From the Samoan Islands, so prominently brought to the world's attention but a few months ago, have been sent war-clubs and shields, kapa, matting and fans; the shields are covered with regular design work in colored plaits. Kava bowls, similar to the Hawaiian "poi" bowls, but broader at the top, are made of an entirely different wood to the Hawaiian bowls, and do not take such a high polish. The fans which come from Samoa are highly prized as souvenirs by tourists, and many are found in the Eastern cities. The war-clubs are mostly round, like a baseball bat, richly carved and beaded. Sleeping-pillows, unlike the Anglo-Saxon idea of softness, are made of a piece of oke wood, about three inches in diameter, mounted on legs and about four inches from the floor, merely a rest for the neck.

A splendid exhibit of canoes of the catamaran and outrigger style are seen in the Marquesas Islands display; sails for the large canoes are made by plaiting palm strips together, and the canoes themselves are constructed of a single log of wood, hollowed out; the outrigger is a small, curved piece of wood; this balances the canoe in the roughest weather. A Marquesas Island canoe of the double-deck galley style, reminds one very strongly of the ancient Phoenician galley. Wardrums are made of cocoanut wood, with shark's skin or oxhide head, and cocoanut braid cords wound about the body.

The museum building itself is constructed entirely of lava stone blocks, and although it is quite roomy, yet a wing is being added which is almost as large as the main building. The Bishop Museum is to Polynesia what the British Museum is to Europe.

STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"Madam," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anaemic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Sir," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably not, madam," replied this student of men and of medicine, "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then, let us first read Mrs. Coombes' letter, and afterwards get a little of what painters call perspective on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year, 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest; at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning."

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good."

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and after taking it found great relief. I could eat well, and food agreed with me."

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Coombes, 177, Oldbury Road, West Smithwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of pleurisy she speaks of? Was that the beginning? No. Pleurisy is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it pneumonia; if the bronchial tubes, bronchitis; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same group or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt

and filth from the stomach getting into the circulation—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, &c., there is always what the doctors call a "history" of dyspepsia. Although this lady had been dyspeptic symptoms after the pleurisy, a previous impaction of her digestion—whether she realised it or not—laid the foundation for the pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now that is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the first day you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you stop it immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl couldn't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ourselves.

A letter has been received at the Agricultural office by the Aorangi from Prof. Koehle, dated Melbourne, January 18th, stating that he would leave the next day for Hongkong. His visit to Adelaide had to be postponed on account of bubonic plague at that place.

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WM. L. GREEN

Sketch of His Life and Theories.

Builds a Screw Steamer for South America—Arrival Here—His Molten Globe.

The following sketch of the life and work of Hon. W. L. Green, of Honolulu, prominent throughout life in Hawaiian affairs, is from the pen of C. H. Hitchcock, L.L.D., of Hanover, N. H., and appeared in the January number of the American Geologist:

The scientific world is now beginning to see a significance in the speculations of the late Hon. W. L. Green of Honolulu, H. I., concerning the early history of the earth. It will be well, therefore, to present a brief biographical sketch of the man, with some notice of his work. For the reminiscences we are indebted to his brother, Joseph Green, of England, supplemented by information furnished by his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. G. Williams, now residing in Honolulu.



THE LATE W. L. GREEN.

The photograph was taken when he was 42 years of age.

William Lowthian Green was by profession a merchant. His family for two generations had been engaged in commercial pursuits in the north of England. The mechanical and scientific propensities he developed very early may nevertheless have been in part hereditary.

William Lowthian Green was born in Doughty street, London, September 13th, 1819. The family afterwards removed to a small property called Woodfield, near Swinton. This last remnant of the old potter's family belongings was sold about the year 1844 to a railway company by W. L. Green himself, who characteristically invested the proceeds in a mechanical toy, a screw steamer. His father, who in the later years of his life had established a commercial house in Liverpool, was then dead. In that city William Green received his early education, which was completed at King William's College in the Isle of Man.

There, at one of the annual college examinations, curiously enough to those who knew his apparently matter-of-fact disposition, he took the prize for English poem, the subject being "Castle Ruthen," a Danish ruin in the neighborhood. Though full of imagination, his mind seemed forcibly bent by the very love of theorizing towards those mechanical and practical studies by means of which he was aware he would eventually have to fortify his views. In his youth speculative geology, volcanic agencies and cosmogonies were the rage. As a mere boy these things had occupied his thoughts.

The accident of his birth and his family interests threw him into mercantile pursuits, with which he never had any real sympathy; still he endeavored to follow them loyally. He entered a commercial firm in Liverpool which still bore his deceased father's name. In its employ he sailed to Buenos Ayres. He rode the conventional ride over the Pampas to Mendoza and crossed the Andes into Chile by the usual route, the Aspillata pass. From Valparaiso he took ship to Lima, where he remained some time in the exercise of his duties in a merchant's office.

It was on his return to Liverpool, about 1843, that, already wearied with the drudgery of business, he conceived the notion of building a screw steamer and trying his luck as a mercantile free lance or Spanish Adelantado on the coast of South America, between Rio Grande do Sul and the Rio de la Plata. His little craft, the "Flecha," was the first screw steamer that had reached those regions.

The adventure—like most others somewhat premature in idea—was unsuccessful; yet soon after this failure any position he might have desired to hold in a large mercantile house, with branches in four different parts of South America, was placed at his disposal. He preferred to throw in his lot with the miscellaneous crowd that in 1848 made a rush to California. Some of his companions, including a relative of his own, were fortunate, and in due time amassed wealth. Green himself was soon reduced to extremities, and chose to work his passage before the mast in a small trading vessel from San Francisco to Honolulu. The tradition is that his superiority was quickly recognized on board and that he gave material assistance in navigating the ship.

Those who remember W. L. Green will have no hesitation in deciding that the gold of California was a trifling matter in his mind and that the real attractions which had originally lured him westward were the volcanoes of Hawaii. He was then puzzling his head over theories which ten years later took an early shape in an article in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, on the outline of the southern extremities of the continents of the globe.

On his arrival at Honolulu he had

to attend firstly to material wants. He happened to be most kindly received by a merchant, Mr. Robert Cheshire Jantion, and in a short time became a partner in the firm of Jantion, Green & Co., in Honolulu and Jantion, Green & Rhodes in British Columbia.

He married a daughter of Dr. McKibbin, a resident English physician in Honolulu, and perhaps, saving some temporary visit to the American coast, never again quitted those seductive Hawaiian Islands. He died there on December 7, 1890.

During the intervals of leisure in his several occupations as merchant, founder of the now prosperous iron works, sugar planter, Deputy British Commissioner, Senator, and at times Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Hawaii, his mind, we may be certain, was fixed upon the working out of the geological theory of the conformation of the earth's crust.

Independently of his business occupations he had to contend with the difficulty of pursuing his scientific studies thousands of miles distant from Europe and out of the immediate reach of books, the papers of learned societies, and, above all, of daily converse with men of kindred ideas in his own country.

Part I of Mr. Green's "Vestiges of the Molten Globe" was published by Stanford in London in 1875. It appeared to attract little attention from the British scientific world. The few criticisms that appeared in the scientific and literary journals, such as "Nature" and the "Athenaeum," were unfavorable and almost contemptuous. Writing from the Hawaiian Islands to his brother in London in March, 1882, Green says:

"Stanford has written to me that he wants to get the remaining copies of the 'Vestiges of the Molten Globe' out of his way. They will not realize much as waste paper, as there is not much paper about them. Mons. Daubree keeps sending me messages that they would like to receive more of my lucubrations on volcanic subjects. A letter I recently sent to Paris was published in the proceedings of the Paris Geographical Society and was accompanied with photographs of a running lava stream near Hilo. I think I shall publish my next article on volcanic action through M. Daubree, who is president of the Institute of France and head of the Ecole des Mines. He and Mons. de Lapparent, the head of the French Geologists, understand perfectly every point in my book; whereas the English geologists misunderstand everything about it. I mention this because when I publish the volcanic part of the 'Vestiges' it may call attention to the first part."

Part II of the "Vestiges of the Molten Globe" was printed and published in Honolulu in 1887 under Mr. Green's own superintendence, but at a time when his health was beginning finally to give way. Only a few copies of the work reached England, and these were sent by him personally to leading scientific men.

In the appendix to Part II Mr. Green, with the object of illustrating volcanic action, gives a graphic description of expeditions in 1859-1860 to the craters of Loa, Kea and Hualalai and to the lava lake at Kilauea; with goat hunters for guides he spent days and nights in observing the fissures in the mountain sides and the streams of white-hot lava spreading over the plateaux.

He was then in the prime of life and of an iron constitution. As a boy he was fond of athletic sports. He was a famous rider and gymnast. His cleverness as well as his thoroughly reliable character made him a favorite with his teachers and school-fellows. In his sports he was eager and high-spirited, but in general he was studious, taciturn and very absent-minded. This last quality he seems to have retained. Most English readers are acquainted with Miss Bird's charming account of her visit to the "Hawaiian Archipelago." Some may remember G—, "who sat profoundly absorbed" in the contemplation of lava jets at Kilauea. When Miss Bird, fatigued with her day's sightseeing at the burning lake, was anxious to make the tea, the bringing of which had been entrusted to her companion, it was discovered that G— had forgotten the tea. Mr. Wm. Lowthian Green, thus immortalized by the fair traveller, was a man of middle height, with delicate features, pale complexion, a broad and high forehead and curly, dark brown hair. The curls he used to scrupulously straighten when a boy; it was considered "girlish" in those days to have curly hair. The hair, as well as a nervous, active temperament, he inherited from his mother, who was partly of Scottish descent. On the paternal side of his house, Mr. Green had Italian blood in his veins. This mixture of nationalities is common in the generalities of commercial people.

In his foreign home he was happy in the devotedness of a wife and loving daughter and in the kindness of many personal friends, some of whom were fellow-workers in geology. As man of business and Minister of State, he had earned the respect of both natives and foreigners in Hawaii. His last and only illness he bore patiently. He was no doubt troubled with a desire natural to authors to live long enough to see the value of his scientific labors acknowledged. His faith in his geological theory was intense. He may have chafed at the supercilious neglect of his book by English writers, but his last moments were cheered by a glow of recognition from French and Belgian men of science.

Mr. Green's latest literary effort was a courteous notice of J. D. Dana's most recent contribution to geological science, a work in which some of Green's statements had been referred to. His reply was reprinted in 1890 in pamphlet form and must have been dictated when he was almost physically incapable of holding a pen. His mind to nearly the hour of his death remained bright and active.

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DATA OF SUGAR

The Situation In the Tropics.

A Valuable Article on the Productive Resources of Various Cane-Producing Centers.

In the Political Science Quarterly for December Prof. John F. Crowell describes the present condition of the cane sugar industry in tropical countries, with special reference to the European competition of the beet sugar product and to the probable effect of the recent acquisition of the cane growing countries by the United States.

After reviewing the situation in detail in these various countries, the writer considers the part which the United States and her tropical dependencies are now playing, or are about to play, in the development of the cane industry. This, he admits, is problematic. It will probably be some time before we shall be independent of foreign supply in meeting domestic consumption. The total product of sugar in 1899 from all the sources under the control of the United States, including cane, beet, maple and sorghum, is barely 1,000,000 tons, while the country consumes 2,000,000 tons annually.

Production in Hawaii has been stimulated under reciprocity arrangements for the past twenty years, but all her natural cane lands are now under cultivation and probably the limit of production has been reached. The annual product is now about 250,000 tons.

The Philippines annually produce about 250,000 tons. Except in the Island of Negros, where European mills exist, the methods of cultivation and of manufacture are antiquated and therefore expensive; and estates are small, not more than a dozen producing 1,000 tons of sugar per year, though this is the daily product of many Cuban factories. "The labor problem," says Professor Worcester, "is a most serious one, because of the ease with which the natives of the tropics can get a livelihood and the consequent difficulty of holding native labor to its contract. Importation of Chinese labor into the Philippines is fraught with social dangers."

In Cuba the year before the insurrection broke out, the product amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons. Last year it was 300,000 tons.

In Puerto Rico the sugar industry is nearer dead than alive; for though it still yields annually about 50,000 tons, its methods are as backward as those of most of the older cane sugar islands in the West Indies. The land system, the labor system, and the transport facilities, as well as the methods of manufacture, are such as, under modern conditions of competition, must bankrupt any industry. The redeeming feature is the presence of the thousands of small peasant holdings, occupied by households accustomed to cultivate canes.

In Puerto Rico, as in Cuba, the sugar industry must be recognized on a sounder economic basis if it ever regains its former prestige. And no basis of development will be solid which does not encourage native proprietorship in land as a cornerstone. The wage system cannot develop the normal degree of economic resources in tropical labor. It may extinguish native labor, as has been done largely in Hawaii in the interest of the sugar industry, by importing migratory hordes from whatever country is willing to lead its subjects to such exploitation. But we are pledged to administer these islands in the interest of their native peoples. Of all the difficulties in the way of Cuban restoration the land problem and the labor problem are the most formidable. We must never forget that the collapse of Spanish dominion was equally the collapse of an old economic regime, tottering on the verge of dissolution from the exhaustion of capital and of labor, even at the time of its output of over 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year (1894-95).

There is as yet no adequate economic analysis of Cuban conditions furnishing facts from which one could deduce the outlines of a rational sugar policy for the United States to follow. Yet the writers of books on Cuba give glimpses of conditions that clip the wings of prophecy, and force upon us the conclusion that nothing short of a thorough-going transformation of the relations of the people to the land will suffice to develop the sugar resources of Cuba, under the quickening impulse of capital. If, therefore, the United States proposes to administer her new territory in the interest of the native population, it will be necessary to place the permanent welfare of all economic interests above the speedy exploitation of land and labor in the interest of immediate returns upon capital. This policy will take time, policy and faith as the elements required to relay a right the economic foundations of agricultural Cuba. For Cuba is far above all else agricultural, not commercial or industrial; and to agriculture must we look for the key to the tropical sugar situation, here as elsewhere.

As things stand now, Germany continues to control the world's sugar situation—not because of any superiority over the tropics in machinery, nor because of the advantage of fiscal bounties over tropical resources of the soil, but because all the natural advantages under the prevailing shipped methods of tropical cane cultivation are more than counterbalanced by the scientific methods of European agriculture applied to beet-farming. When the tropics apply to the cultivation of canes (which covers half of the cost of producing sugar) the same degree of scientific attention that has been given to the methods of manufacturing the canes into sugar, then—and not until then—need the beet-sugar interests of Europe look to their laurels under the present conditions of the trade



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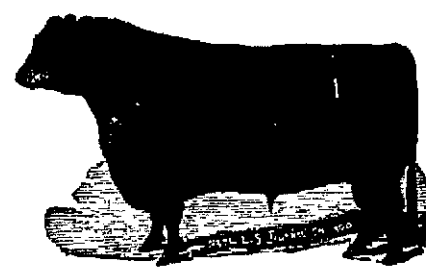
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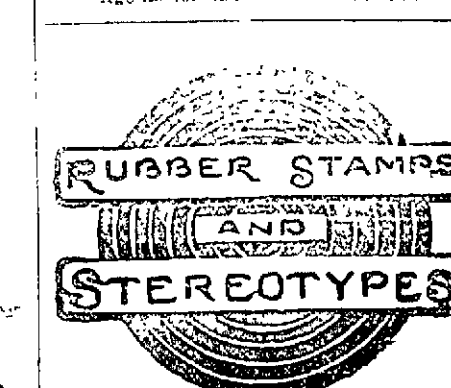
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Wednesday, Feb. 21.
Stmr. Wamala, Gregory, from Kaula.
U. S. A. T. Warren, Hart, from Manila via Guam 11 1/2 days from latter port.
R. M. S. Aorangi, Hay, 12 1/2 days from Brisbane.
Br. bark East African, Decent, from anchor in offing.
Sch. Blanche & Edna, from Hawaii.
Sch. Lady, from Oahu ports.
Thursday, Feb. 22.
Stmr. Claudine, from Maui ports.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 20.
Stmr. Helene, McAllister, from Hawaii ports; 2,220 bags sugar, deck load of cattle.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kilauea, February 19; 6,900 bags sugar.
Br. stmr. Carlisle City, Aitken, from Yokohama, February 3; 700 tons coal, 282 immigrants.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, 5 days from Honolulu.
Wednesday, Feb. 21.
Am. sp. John McDonald, Storer, for Hilo.
Haw. bark Nauauu, Josselyn, for Kaula.
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, for Hawaii.
Am. sch. Henry Wilson, Johnson, for the Sound.
R. M. S. Aorangi, Hay, for Victoria.
Thursday, Feb. 22.
Sch. Alice Kimball, Nicholson, for Kihel.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruises.
U. S. A. T. Warren, Hart, Manila via Guam, February 21.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
O. S. S. Australia, Lawless, San Francisco, February 14.
Aloha, Am. sch., Fry, San Francisco, January 29.
Aspic, Br. sp., Bremmer, Newcastle, February 14.
Albert, Am. bk., Griffiths, San Francisco, Feb. 15.
Annie M. Campbell, Am. sch., A. Fridberg, Tacoma, February 8.
Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, Newcastle, January 15.
Amelia, Am. bk., Weller, Port Blakely, Feb. 17.
Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Francisco, January 26.
Arago, Am. bk., Perry, Pasagua, February 12.
Berwickshire, Br. bk., Blanche, Newcastle, Feb. 17.
Chas. E. Moody, Am. sch., Anderson, Feb. 9.
Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle, January 10.
Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.
Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sp., Macloon, San Francisco, February 2.
Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., Anderson, Chemann, February 4.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, January 22.
Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18.
Defiance, Am. sch., Blom, Aberdeen, February 4.
Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30.
East African, Br. bk., Decent, Newcastle, Feb. 18.
Emma Claudia, Am. sch., Neilson, Eureka, Feb. 11.
Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle, January 25.
F. S. Redfield, Am. sch., Jorgensen, Tacoma, Feb. 10.
Glennesho, Br. sp., Pritchard, Newcastle, February 12.
G. W. Watson, Am. sch., Petterson, Port Townsend, Feb. 10.
Geo. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, San Francisco, February 7.
Br. sp. Hollywood, McCaulay, Antwerp, January 12.
Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen, December 23.
Am. sch. Henry Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, January 16.
Harriet G. Am. bk., Wayland, San Francisco, Feb. 16.
Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, Newcastle, January 12.
Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Johnson, Newcastle, January 25.
Lonia, Am. sch., Genberg, Marquesas, Feb. 17.
Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19.
Lancing, Br. sp., Chapman, Sydney, January 28.
Haw. bk. Mauna A'a, Smith, San Francisco, January 20.
Am. sch. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.
Okunau, Am. sch., Reusch, Port Landow, January 28.
Am. bk. Pacific, Watts, Nanaimo, January 12.
Br. sp. Poseidon Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 27.
Haw. bk. R. P. R. McPhail, San Francisco, December 27.
R. W. Bartlett, Am. sch., Nelson, Gray's Harbor, February 1.
Skagit, Am. bktn., Robinson, Port Townsend, February 8.
S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., Land, San Francisco, February 2.
Seminole, Am. bk., Taylor, New York, Feb. 17.
Sebastian, Br. bk., Wooler, Newcastle, Feb. 17.
Solveig, Nor. bk., T. O'Connell, Newcastle, February 2.
Haw. bk. Santa Fe, Ellis, San Francisco, January 21.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From the Canaries, per R. M. S. S. Aorangi, February 21—Miss E. Hines, Mr. Maxwell, J. Melrose.
From Kaula, per stmr. Wamala, Feb. 21—Mr. and Mrs. E. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kause, Miss Botcher.

WHARF AND WAVE.

On account of lack of accommodation at the railroad wharf the ship H. F. Glade is loading sugar at night. Her place is taken in the daytime by another vessel which is discharging coal.
The transport Warren will take a man when leaving here. She will be loaded while repairs are being made to her steering gear. On the way from Manila one of her sailors died of fever.
The water in the filter at the Pilot Office gets so hot these days that eggs are boiled in it at noontime. They find it cheaper to boil eggs this way than to spend money for fuel for a coal oil stove.
Captain Campbell, who looks out for the sanitation of freight on the front, states that the new hot-air fumigator is a great success. Articles put in it for disinfecting are heated to 215 degrees.

The Inverness-shire.

The British ship Inverness-shire arrived and anchored outside yesterday after being away six days from this port. The story of the drifting of the vessel was as given in the Advertiser some time since, after the return of Pilot Sanders. Work on the anchors was continued and the starboard anchor and chain catted at 7 o'clock Saturday night. The attempt to save the port anchor and chain was given up on the day previous, and the anchor and 105 fathoms of chain were slipped in the afternoon of Friday. During the whole time the ship was away she was within seventy miles of this port.

The loss of the chain and anchor will amount to several thousand dollars, and the capstan, which was broken in the attempt to heave in the port anchor, will have to be repaired here. It will probably be a week or ten days before the ship is ready to sail.

Harry Evans, who was aboard the ship representing the Police Department, brought the crew ashore last night on a warrant from the British Consul. The men are locked up in the police station awaiting an investigation.

They were seen in the jail last evening and make very strong complaint against the skipper, Captain Peattie, who is the commodore of Thomas Laws & Co., the second largest firm of ship-owners in the world.
Captain Rennie, the stevedore, whose men were taken out to the vessel when she was in distress, is of the opinion that if this were a British port, or, if there was a British man-of-war here, the men of the crew who refused duty would be most severely dealt with.

U. S. A. T. Warren.

The transport Warren took the place of the Aorangi at Pacific Mail wharf directly the colonial liner left. The big steamer will coal here and have some repairs made to her machinery, which will probably take until Saturday or Sunday. The Warren arrived yesterday from Manila by way of Guam. She left the former place on January 25; her run from Guam to port took eleven days and twelve hours. When she left Guam the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite and collier Brutus were there.

Her officers are: Captain, F. W. Hart; 1st officer, F. Morgan; 2nd officer, L. Murch; 3rd officer, F. Martin; 4th officer, F. Dahlstedt, and Chief Engineer French.

Court of Inquiry.

The marine court, which is to assemble at the British Consulate this morning at 10 o'clock, will be constituted as follows:

Hon. Wm. Robert Hoare, H. B. M.'s Consul, president; Thos. Bisleigh Jones, master of the ship Champion of Liverpool; Francis W. Chapman, master of the ship Lancing, of London; Captain Evans, master of the bark Conway Castle, of London.

The men will be represented by Geo. A. Davis, and the whole matter between master and men will be gone into. A large room in the Consulate has been fitted up for holding the court. Being a public tribunal, the court will be open to all who desire to attend.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the hydrographic office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,

Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

MARRIED.

NOTT-ATWOOD—In this city, February 21, 1900, at the residence of Mr. John Nott, on Vineyard street, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, W. B. Nott and Miss F. E. Atwood.

NAVILOR FRENCH—In this city, February 21, 1900, at the residence of Mr. Robert French, on Vineyard street, by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, William Navilor and Mary K. French.

DIED.

MORGAN—In this city, February 21, 1900, Mrs. Catherine Morgan, mother of Mrs. C. J. McCarthy and Jas. F. Morgan of Honolulu and E. J. Morgan of Kaula.

MISSIONARIES

Our Advice About Well-Known Workers.

Rev. and Mrs. De La Porte and Miss Beulah Logan—Heroine of Carolines.

Editor Advertiser: The many friends of the Morning Star, Rev. and Mrs. P. A. de la Porte and Miss Beulah Logan will surely be glad to read the following intelligence which came to me in a letter from John T. Arundel, Esq., written at Sydney, Feb. 7, and which arrived yesterday by the Aorangi.

The S. S. Archer, in the service of the Pacific Islands Company, Ltd., of Sydney, had touched at Pleasant Island on November 28. There it was learned that Mr. and Mrs. de la Porte had been landed from the Morning Star on this island about November 7th.

Apparently the Archer was at Kusale in December, for under date of January 9th Mr. Mortenson, the supercargo, made the following entry: "Dr. Rife asked me in Kusale if we would take Miss Logan to Sydney, as she was very ill." Mr. Stimson (of Ruk) also came off and asked me to take Miss Logan and two servants to Sydney and forward them to Honolulu and San Francisco.

This entry was probably made at Ruk, seven hundred miles west of Kusale, although Mr. Arundel says in a letter to Mr. Arthur C. Logan (the brother of Miss Logan, who is now pursuing a course of study at the Springfield Bible Institute, Mass., with an expectation of going to Ruk in the Morning Star this spring, in the service of the American Board): "Your sister, Miss Logan, was a passenger by our S. S. Archer, arrived here on January 31 from Kusale in the Caroline group of islands."

"We were deeply sorry to find that Miss Logan was an invalid and suffering from an injury to her spine caused at the time of the wreck of the mission schooner Robert W. Logan. We have done all we possibly could for her welfare and comfort, and will continue to give her all the sympathy it is possible. We might mention that we have engaged the services of Dr. Jenkins who is our leading expert on spinal troubles and have engaged a room for her at Miss Duffy's private hospital."

In his letter to myself he writes, "I believe Miss Logan experienced every kindness from Captain Cargill, who rigged up a tent for her on deck in order that she might not be exposed to the heat of the cabin. She is progressing favorably. Dr. Jenkins says it will be about three months before she is able to travel. She has been visited by several of my missionary friends here, who are much interested in her welfare. You may rest assured that she is in good hands. It is interesting to note that Dr. Jenkins holds out good hopes for her recovery."

We hope that friends of Miss Logan in this city may be able to help her to while away some of her lonely hours in Sydney by writing her by the Warimoo of March 17, or the Mariposa of March 28. She has yet to learn of the death of her mother.

It is probable that the Morning Star sailed from Kusale for the Gilbert Islands about November 18, and took her departure from that group for San Francisco direct about January 1st. If so, she ought now to be in San Francisco, and if not condemned as unseaworthy she may be sailing from there about March 21st. She would doubtless touch at Honolulu on her way to Micronesia. Probably a vessel will be chartered to take her home.

HURAN BINGHAM,

Gibbertina, February 22.

Heroine of Caroline Group.

The following is from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of February 23:

Among the passengers by the steamer Archer from the islands this week was Miss Logan. A prominent trader at Ralum writes concerning her: "She is a young American girl, about 22 years old, the daughter of a Missionary Logan, many years dead, who with her mother, has for years carried on missionary work in the Ruk Islands of the Caroline group. Some time ago she visited some of the islands in the group, and the little vessel in which she travelled got on to a reef. To save her life, she jumped into a smaller boat, but fell, and unfortunately injured her spine. At the beginning the pain was small but she did not mind it, especially as her mother was ill, and she did not want to trouble her. The illness of the mother grew worse, and she was obliged to return to the United States. The daughter, however, volunteered to remain at her mission post. After the departure of Mrs. Logan, the daughter rapidly got worse, and in a short time was unable to move. There was no doctor or proper attendance at hand until the Archer arrived, when the captain, with the greatest kindness, offered Miss Logan a passage to Sydney. Would you do me the favor to send a reporter to the little American heroine. She is probably unknown to people in Sydney, but a paragraph in 'The Daily Telegraph' may help to secure the sympathy she so highly deserves."

Visited by a reporter called at Molong House, Rosebank, the Darlinghurst, a private hospital where Miss Logan was taken on land from the Archer. She was extremely delicate in all that concerned herself, but cheerfully gave information regarding the work of the mission at the Carolines. Her father was the first missionary to the group, having been sent out by the American (Congregational) Board of Missions to undertake the periodical and difficult work of educating and Christianizing perhaps the most heathen natives in any of the South Sea group. Mr. Logan found them to be savage and treacherous. His last trip took place about 12 years ago. His labors included the translation of the entire New Testament, and many of the more prominent Old Testament stories. When the family were the Carolines, Mrs. Logan was the white woman to visit the group, and the natives were

afraid of her. For the last six years or so, Miss Logan says the work of the mission has been carried on despite a good many obstacles, but with much encouragement the natives are always fighting among themselves, but the German missionaries are now endeavoring to stem the tide. In some districts the natives are suffering from famine, chiefly through having neglected their crops on account of the hostilities of the natives. Miss Logan, "but we found that if a person was straight forward and honest, he had nothing to fear. The natives are taught in the mission schools, and then sent out to teach. In many cases they dis appoint us, but we can scarcely expect great results in such a short time, especially considering the reverses we have had, and the lack of support from the Government. The native population speaking the Ruk language is about 12,000. There are ten churches in the group, in charge of native teachers. The only communication which the missionaries have with the outside world is about once a year, when the mission steamer arrives with supplies."

Describing the manners and customs of the natives, Miss Logan said it was difficult to imagine the filth and vice in which they lived. The children marry when they are eight or nine years of age. Miss Logan brought a native couple to Sydney with her. The wife looks quite a child, though she is 19 years of age. Girls have no voice in the selection of their husbands. Drunkenness is not known in the group. The natives make a drink which ferments, but they do not keep it long enough for it to become intoxicating. Miss Logan's reminiscences told of a rough life, in which she had to undertake hard manual work such as no civilized woman would dream of doing. She has also been in danger of her life from the natives, whom she describes as thankless and cowardly in their natural state. It has also fallen to her lot to interfere between fighting chiefs, but she says she was never afraid. When her health improves she hopes to return to her mother in the States.

KIHAI PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the shareholders of the above company that the SIXTH ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER CENT, OR \$5.00 per share, will be due and payable at the offices of ALEXANDER & BALDWIN on the 1st DAY OF MARCH, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer.
Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900. 5473-2152-3t

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE MCBRYDE Sugar Company, Limited, held on the 12th of February, 1900, the following officers and directors were elected to serve for the ensuing twelve months, viz:

President.....Mr. D. P. R. Isenberg
Vice-President.....Mr. B. F. Dillingham
Treasurer.....Mr. T. E. Walker
Secretary.....Mr. T. Clive Davies
Auditor.....Mr. Henry Holmes
Directors—Mr. A. M. McBryde, Mr. J. K. Farley, R. W. T. Purvis, Mr. Albert Wilcox, Mr. J. M. Lydgate.
T. CLIVE DAVIES,
Secretary.
5471

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, the undersigned assignee of Medelos & Decker, have this day sold to P. H. Burnette all book accounts owing to said estate. All parties indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to either S. Decker or to P. H. Burnette, corner King and Bethel streets, who will receipt for same under full power.

I. RUBENSTEIN,
Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900. 2153-6t

Cattle Ranch FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Antone Fernandez, of North Kona, deceased, offers for sale all the leaseholds, chattels and property comprising the cattle ranch of the said Antone Fernandez, as at present carried on in North Kona, Hawaii, consisting chiefly of the leaseholds of the Ahupuaas Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in Houalua, N. Kona, which run to September 5, 1907, at an annual rental of \$250. Also all those portions of the lands of Kaunamulani, in N. Kona, lying west (below) and east (mauka) of the upper Government road, leased for twenty years from the 14th day of May, 1898; rent, \$300 per annum.

There are estimated to be from 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle and about 60 horses.

Bids will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of April, 1900, 12 m. for the entire property as a whole, or separately, that is, cattle at so much per head, horses at so much per head, and so much for all leaseholds.

J. A. MAGOON,
Administrator Estate of Antone Fernandez.
Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900. 5472-2152-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SHARES IN THE JAMES I. DOWSETT ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, will sell at public auction 300 shares of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, of the par value of \$100 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said Estate. The sale will take place at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., on Saturday, the 10th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., No. 409 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
GEORGE CARTER,
Administrator Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased.
Honolulu, February 15th, 1900. 5470-2151-7t

BY AUTHORITY.

DR. B. F. SANDOW has this day been appointed a member of the Board for the Taxation District of Waimea, Island of Kauai, vice W. A. Baldwin, resigned.

The Board now consists of J. K. Kapunah, chairman; Th. Brandt, Dr. B. F. Sandow.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 20, 1900.

GEO. F. TULLOCH, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 19, 1900. 2153

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Olaa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Olaa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the Office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 3, 1900. 2139-9tF

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Whereas, by an order made by Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court Second Circuit, on the 3d day of January, 1900, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of M. C. Ross, Sr., late of Wailuku, Maui, was licensed to sell at public auction the real estate hereinafter described.

Notice is hereby given that the said real estate will be offered for sale at public auction in front of the office of the undersigned, at Wailuku, Maui, on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1900, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The property to be sold consists of the following, to-wit:
1. That parcel of land situate on Main street in said Wailuku, occupied by the said M. C. Ross during his life time, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of this lot and running—
N. 63 1/2° E. 1.80 chains along road to Kaula
S. 21° E. 0.97 chains along Wailuku plantation
S. 17° E. 1.13 chains along Wailuku plantation
S. 71 1/2° W. 1.25 chains along Wailuku plantation
N. 22 1/2° W. 1.88 chains along Dr. Kettledge's lot to beginning
And containing an area of 31-100 acres, and being the same premises described in deed from J. W. Austin, assignee of the Estate of John D. Havekost to said M. C. Ross, dated December 19th, 1870, and recorded in Liber 31 on Page 281.

A portion of the said premises brings in a rental of \$168.00 per annum.

2. All those premises situate in the III of Puhanoho, Waibee, Island of Maui, containing an area of 1 31-100 acres more or less, being the same premises described in Land Commission Award No. 4405 M. to Palau. The rental income of said piece of land is at present \$40.00 per annum.

Terms cash; deeds at expense of purchaser and sale subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars, apply to GEORGE HONS,
Administrator Estate M. C. Ross, Sr.
Wailuku, Feb. 9th, 1900. 2151-3tF

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy our material at Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

15th and Trem Sts., CHICAGO

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 26th day of January, 1900, the will of D. H. Hitchcock was admitted to probate in the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit and the undersigned were appointed as administrators and administratrix under said will. All creditors of the Estate of said D. H. Hitchcock are notified to present their claims, with proper vouchers if any exist, at the office of Hitchcock & Smith, in Hilo, within six months from date hereof or said claims will be thereat barred.

D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK,
C. H. W. HITCHCOCK,
CORA E. TOWNSEND
January 30, 1900. 2151-4tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kamila Pupilo, Deceased, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the courtroom of the said Court, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, February 20th, 1900.
By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Inga L. Bergersen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased having been filed, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at chambers, in the Courtroom at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, Feb. 21st, 1900.
By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Kaumana Widemann, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of said Mary Kaumana Widemann, deceased, having on the 13th day of February, 1900, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Henry R. Macfarlane, Fred. W. Macfarlane and John M. Dowsett, having been filed by said John M. Dowsett, it is hereby ordered that Friday, the 16th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom of said Court, at the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and all parties interested. Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 13, 1900.
By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Moore, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said Court, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.
Honolulu, February 5, 1900.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR of the will of A. A. Todd, formerly of Kona, Island of Hawaii, but who died in Apia, Samoa, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present same to me at Kilauea, in the Island of Kaula, or to Philip L. Weaver, attorney-at-law, at the office of W. R. Castle, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me or to said P. L. Weaver.

J. A. RODANET,
Executor of the Will of A. A. Todd, deceased.
Dated, Feb. 5, 1900. 2149-6tF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Phillips, deceased, late of Honolulu, H. I., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, Honolulu, H. I.

J. A. GILMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of John Phillips.
Jan. 22, 1900. 5452-2146-10t

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.